The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1869. VOL. 42: NO 47.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special Notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individal interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ALEX. KING, JR., *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,* BEDFORD, PA., All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.) ☞Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice. He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. ☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.* Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government. Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN, WOODBERRY, PA., SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C. On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call. Bedford April 1.'69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST. Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD. All operations pertaining to *Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry* performed with care and WARRANTED. *Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set,* $8.00 *and upward.* As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL. This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage. N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs. may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA. This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel. The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON, EXCHANGE HOTEL, 31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

PRIVATE BOARDING. Mrs. V. B. TATE has enlarged her residence on Juliana street for the purpose of taking boarders —weekly or yearly. 3dec4t

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

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LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

THE Legislature of Vermont has enacted a law which makes liquor dealers responsible for any damage accruing to either persons or property through the conduct of those to whom they sell liquor.

HILDEBRAND, the Missouri outlaw, has written a letter in which he says: "God has tarned away the bullet aimed at my life, and I put my trust in Him, and believe the balance of my days will be spent more happily."

GEO. C. SCHAFFER, of St. Louis, wants a divorce from his wife because she lets the cat eat his supper. His wife is equally anxious for the divorce because he sleeps with his back to her.

GARIBALDI, though suffering severely from rheumatism, will make an effort to attend the Council of Free Thinkers at Naples, on December 8, and will probably ventilate some of his peculiar opinions on ecclesiastical despotism and kindred subjects.

A Wisconsin paper gives an account of the capture in northern Montana of "an animal of a species wholly unknown to naturalists, which is claimed by some to be a relic of the mastodon." This marvelous creature is only two years old, but stands seven feet high.

MRS. MERCY BRYANT, of Freedom, Ohio, who died last week at the age of 93, has kept a suit of grave clothes ready for more than fifty years. Among the articles was a pair of fine white cotton stockings, which she knit for funeral stockings before her marriage, more than seventy years ago.

THE Duke of Genoa's family have contradicted the assertions of the Madrid journals that the young Prince, if elected, will accept the Spanish crown. The Duke's mother and the father-in-law are, and always have been, strongly opposed to his acceptance of the crown, and the Duke himself has expressed his firm determination "not to accept the crown of Spain either now or at any other time."

THE wheat growers of California complain bitterly of the want of sufficient vessels to export their produce. There are now 10,000 tuns of wheat in store on the banks of the Tuolumne River in Stanislaus County, and more than 5,000 tuns in Napa county, awaiting shipment. The farmers who refused in the early part of the season to accept $2 a bushel for their wheat, would now be glad of an offer of $1,50 per bushel.

THE Central Pacific Railroad has a notice posted in its station at Sacramento warning its patrons that where passenger tickets and freight charges are payable in currency, gold will not be received at any figure. The steady decline of the premium on gold seems to have had the natural effect of enhancing the value of greenbacks in the eyes of the company, and of inducing them to prefer receiving their pay in currency, which is relatively increasing in value.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.—The following petition has been forwarded to Congress by the ladies of Maryland: "To the Honorable the Congress of the United States: We, women of the State of Maryland, in the name of civil and religious liberty and Christian charity, respectfully petition that your honorable body do accord to struggling, suffering Cuba the right of a belligerent power, and at once recognize the independence of her long oppressed people from the tyranny of a foreign yoke, which independence they have for more than a year maintained, unaided, by the triumph of their arms."

THURLOW WEED tells the following story about himself: "During the late war, after the evacuation of Yorktown by Gen. McClellan, I entered a car on a Philadelphia train, and sat by a gentleman who wore a military cap, but showed no other sign of military rank. We got into a discussion of McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula. He defended him mildly, and I answered with a scorching exposition of his incapacity and blunders, demonstrating them fully. When we reached Trenton, a young officer came up and saluted my companion very deferentially, and, on inquiry, I discovered that I had been talking to McClellan himself. I think he felt, however, that I was right in what I had said, by the feeble way in which he answered my criticisms."

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The boats of the American Coal Company, as well as those of other parties engaged in the canal trade, stopped loading at Cumberland on Saturday for the winter. The water in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was let off on Saturday the 4th inst., but enough will be allowed to remain in the Alexandria canal during the entire winter to afford excellent skating and a good crop of ice, should the weather be cold enough to freeze it. The work of building coal boats for the American Coal Company will be prosecuted with vigor at Cumberland during the suspension of navigation, only four of thirty contracted for having as yet been completed. A boat arrived at Georgetown a few days ago commanded by a female captain, who exhibited a good deal of tact in soliciting back freight.

DEATH OF A SINGULAR WOMAN.—"Locky" Ostrom, a singular woman and for seventy-eight years a resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died at ten o'clock last Thursday evening. For years she never entered a church. In her early days her parents refused to give her hand in marriage to an humble suitor, and since that time "Locky" has wandered about the city alone, all of her blood relations hereabouts being dead. Her brother, Hendrix Ostrom, is said to have died of starvation, leaving a snug sum of money behind, $3,000 of which fell into "Locky's" hands. From that time forth she seemed to inherit the disposition of her brother, and became miserly in all her actions, working very hard and saving every cent of money paid her, and eating her food at other people's tables. A few days ago she took cold, which resulted in fever and death. As her end drew nigh she was asked if she wished to settle any business matters, but she replied in the negative, and died leaving $25,000 behind without a will. It is reported on the streets, that many whose houses "Locky" visited in her lifetime will make out heavy bills against the estate, and that it is possible nearly all of the $25,000 will be used up to satisfy such demands. The property is now in the possession of Mr. John P. H. Tallman, a lawyer of this city.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Poetry.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

There is many a rest in the road of life,
If we would only stop to take it;
And many a tone from a better land.
If the querulous heart would make it!
So the soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the winter storm prevaileth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted!
There never was a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, as the poverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoard of treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to Heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are ready and willing;
Than to snap the delicate, minute threads
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

BETROTHAL.

O for one hour of such enchanted light,
As made a fairer daytime in the sky,
When on the willow-bank we sat that night,
My old-time love and I!

Awhile we talked so low and tenderly,
We felt the listening trees above to lean;
And louder far the silence seemed to me
That felt at last between.

Her heart lay floating on its quiet thoughts,
Like water-lilies on a tranquil lake;
And Love within, unknown, because unsought,
Lay dreaming half awake.

Ah, Love is lightest sleeper ever known!
A whisper, and he started plain to view;
Old as the heavens seemed our story grown,
While yet the moon was new.

And when she spoke, her answer seemed the while
Sweeter for sweetasss of the lips that told,
Setting a precious word within a smile—
A diamond ringed with gold.

Then bloomed for us a perfect century-flower;
Then filled the cup and overran the brim;
And all the stare-processional, that hour
Chanted a bridal hymn.

Ah, Time, all after-days may fly away,
Such joy as that thou hast but once to give,
And Love is royal from his crowning day,
Though kingdomless he live.

Miscellaneous.

THE COAL QUESTION.

BY D. J. MORRELL.

The free trade press, East and West, taking recent events in the anthracite coal regions for a text, are making a wholesale assault upon the coal and iron interest of the country, in the hope that by mere force of clamor they may influence Congress to some rash legislation upon the tariff, early in the coming session. My attention has been called to an article in the Chicago *Tribune* which contains the current misrepresentations of the subject, and so clearly reveals the animus of its party that I propose, with your permission, to answer it, extracting its material points as follows:

"The advance in the wholesale price of coal from $3.50 to $8.00 per ton has brought home to the country the knowledge that protection may amount to monopoly."

Antracite coal is the only coal that has materially advanced in price, and the duty upon it is only forty cents a ton. This duty, imposed by the act of June 30, 1864, has made no trouble for five years past. Will the Chicago *Tribune* be kind enough to explain to its readers how this protection of forty cents per ton "amounts to a monopoly," and why after sleeping for five years, it is suddenly awakened and become so powerful as to raise the price of anthracite coal four dollars and a half a ton?

The repeal of this duty would not affect the price, for instead of being "found in Nova Scotia in unlimited quantities," as the *Tribune* asserts, no anthracite coal is found there, very little is found elsewhere, and, as may be seen by the commercial reports, none whatever is brought into the country.

"The coal interest of Pennsylvania have combined with the iron interest, whereby a duty of $9.00 per ton is placed on pig iron, and of $1.25 on this coal. The result is that the whole manufacturing interests outside of Pennsylvania, especially the iron establishments, have to submit to the tax of $1.75 on the coal they obtain from Nova Scotia, or pay the same tax to the coal companies of Pennsylvania."

I do not see why in this statement the duty jumps so suddenly from $1.25 to $1.75, and it is, to say the least a sinister blunder of the types which I have seen repeated elsewhere. The duty on bituminous coal is $1.25 as stated, or say $1.40 on the long ton, and honest inquiry as to how it affects the coal market must be profitable. It was imposed by the act of 1864 to compensate for the difference and cost of labor, &c., here and abroad, and up to this time no evils can be imputed to it. Assuming that it keeps some coal out of the country, it is worth while to ask what amount its repeal would let in, and if, as the *Tribune* alleges, there is an "unlimited quantity," or any considerable quantity, waiting to come.

The agitation for repeal of duty is in the interest of Nova Scotia coal and an increased supply is promised. From the best data I can obtain, the annual production of coal in Nova Scotia has not attained to five hundred thousand tons, which does not amount to twenty-five per cent. of the annual increased consumption of American coal. Reliance upon Nova Scotia for more than an inconsiderable part of our supply would raise the price of Nova Scotia coal much more than the duty of $1.25 now paid, and the least discouragement of domestic production would be as effective in enhancing the cost as a doubling of the duty.

Taking the *Tribune's* statement for verity, it must appear that repeal of the duty would be but a slight encouragement to importation compared with the alleged increase in price of coal from $3.50 to $8.00 per ton. If it could come at all at $3.50 per ton, and the payment of the duty left a profit, why should not an unlimited quantity come in at $8.00

Why do not the free-traders rely upon this immense profit to stimulate importation of an "unlimited quantity" for the supply of our market, instead of clamoring for a repeal of the duty which, upon their own showing, is trivial?

This gap in their logic indicates a suppression of material facts. The scarcity is in anthracite coal, the duty complained of is upon bituminous. There is no anthracite coal in Nova Scotia, or anywhere else, to come, and neither Nova Scotia nor American bituminous coal can take its place. The trouble in the anthracite regions slightly increased the consumption of bituminous coal, but the extra demand soon slackened, and the price was not materially affected by it.

Repeal of the duty on bituminous coal would not reduce the price of anthracite coal to any appreciable extent; the producers of the former are in no fault—if the tariff is any protection they are just as deserving of it now as they ever were, and the outcry against them is merely an effort by interested parties to excite such a prejudice as may result in a blind raid upon the productive interest of the country.

The resources of the United States for a supply of bituminous coal, under all circumstances, are practically unlimited, and the duty has been and still is beneficial as a means of saving our market from becoming a reservoir for surplus foreign stock, and thus steadying it, and of extending the area of domestic production. The assertion that the duty has been a tax upon the consumer is false, for it is but the equivalent of less than one hundred miles of transportation, beyond which distance from the seaboard Nova Scotia coal, if free of duty, would never penetrate. The duty has helped to make and operate a good many miles of railroad from which the country has derived large incidental improvement, and, if cut off, the development of the coal fields of Middle Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and the Southern States, in which great activity now prevails, might be arrested. Owing to the duty, a considerable part of the domestic supply meets the foreign upon equal terms upon the Atlantic seaboard, but the duty being removed, it would be in equilibrium a hundred miles inland, and must go forward at a loss. In consequence, the seaboard cities would receive a less domestic supply, and in the end they might find Nova Scotia coal free of duty costing them more than it does now.

The anthracite coal field of this country, and I may say of the world, is limited in extent, and combinations for the control of its products are practicable. Owing to a variety of causes, the interest has been gradually consolidated in comparitively few owners with large capitals, combined with the control of lines of transportation, and the result is a creation of a virtual monopoly which for the first time in the history of the country has shown capacity for serious mischief. The iron makers who are consumers of anthracite coal are the worst sufferers from its high price and short supply, yet they are so violently assailed and threatened by the Chicago editor as if they were co conspirators, and for added matter of aggravation he elaborately misrepresents the iron question, in such fashion as to deserve a reply, which I hope to make hereafter.

The attack upon the bituminous coal interest is wholly gratuitous, and must be attributed to ignorance the most dense, or reckless malevolence. I am not defending the Anthracite Coal Combination. All combinations for speculative purposes are to be deprecated, but, to my mind, those for enhancing the cost of the food of the people are worst of all. The coal miners and operators are doing now, for the first time, what Chicago speculators in meat and breadstuff are doing constantly, and the duty on coal may as justly be charged with the one abuse as with the other. The operators were in the coal combination at the start, but the men took it up and carried it out for their own benefit, for the purpose, distinctly avowed, of making an increase of wages. I think strikes are generally a mistake, and often disastrous, and this one, so far as the interest of the miners are concerned, may be no exception; yet it does seem somewhat ungenerous that there should be such general outcry against the workingmen, who are exposed daily to such horrible risks as that disaster at the Avondale mine, reported as I write, which is supposed to have cost the lives of more than two hundred men, and involves present and prospective agonies of body and mind, of which the consumer of anthracite coal, sitting comfortably by his pleasant fire, can form no conception whatever.—*From the Pittsburgh Commercial.*

FLIRTATIONS.

In every clime under the sun flirtations have been indulged in from time immemorial, but perhaps in no age more extensively than our own. Can any one recall a seaside recollection, a ball or party reminiscence, the memory of a day's blithe and careless excursion, or, indeed, any pleasure or a like character, in which those of opposite sexes participated, unmarked by one or more flirtations?

It is somewhat remarkable that even the most desperate flirts will rarely acknowledge themselves guilty of flirting. They denominate this species of amusement under various names, as though the name, and not the thing itself, oppressed the conscience. The only two classes, however, into which "flirtations" can be divided, are innocent and wicked. What an innocent flirtation may be, we leave for those who understand it to define. The author of a book of essays, called "The Gentle Life," mildly defines a wicked flirtation as "the exercise of our powers of fascination and of pleasing, with the express purpose of conveying to the mind of a person of the opposite sex the assurance that his or her society is particularly agreeable to us. There are a thousand ways of doing this, and every way is wrong. A word, a squeeze of the hand, a gesture of admiration, or, at times, one of impatience; will equally serve, and will send back the blood to the heart of a silly girl with a flutter of impatient and tumultuous joy. Both sexes are equally to blame; for this kind of flirtation is a species of lying, and one can lie with the eye or the hand as well as with the tongue."

We think it was Bulwer who said in one of his early novels, that "conscience is the most elastic material in the world. To-day you cannot stretch it over a mole-hill, to-morrow it hides a mountain." The first trifling with a human heart occasions remorse—but when what was once the pastime of an hour becomes the pastime of a life, the conscience is cheated into the belief that flirtations are harmless, and unworthy of the denunciations of even those who suffer.

Many a maiden, laughing away regret, leads her adorer further and further into the domain of Love's rapturous kingdom, weaving around him the soft network of her enchantment, until, poor fool, he breathes a lotus-laden atmosphere; is deaf to all sounds save the low, sweet song of the syren, and his very soul drunk with the intoxication of the melody. He dreams the ecstatic dream of reciprocated affection, and wakes to find himself excluded from the kingdom, deserted for a new admirer, the song which so enraptured him sunk to another listener, and something gone from his life that, were he to live a thousand years will never come back to it.

Shut out from his earthly paradise, perchance he seeks to drown his bitter disappointment in the excitement of perilous adventure; finally, it may be, having lost faith in woman's truth, changing into that thing, a male flirt; whose business in life it is, perhaps without a single written of spoken vow of love, simply by those delicate attentions that cost so little but mean so much, to win the fresh, pure, trusting heart of a girl—to toy with it as with a token—and finally to throw it back upon itself as something too poor to keep; teaching her, as he has been taught, that "there are other songs without words besides those of Mendelssohn's" and when her every sense is wrapt in the soft music

"That gentlier on the spirit lies,
Than tired eyelids upon tired eyes."

Suddenly stopping the soul satisfying strains, and leaving her to carry about with her a heart that will feel an aching void until the airs of heaven sweep over her weary spirit, and, awakening answering chords, make of her everlasting existence a harmony. Willis sang:

"Give me a sly flirtation,
'Neath the light of a chandelier,
With music to fill up the pauses,
And nobody very near."

And well known is it that the atmosphere of parties, aided by the seductive accompaniments of music, the feverish dance, the brilliant toillettes, the generous wines, the sparkle and mingled wit, wisdom, and folly of conversation, and above all, the conspicuous display of beauty in woman, and grace in man, quickens into active life this fascinating source of pleasure.

Nightly, words which, if honestly spoken to hearts that listen because they love to hear, would make life sweeter to two souls, words and vows of love emptier than air are listened to with kindling eye, and panting bosom, and burning blushes; and low-voiced protestations, that seem to bear the very soul of truth, but "false as Cressids," thrill many a manly heart whose awakened love is worse than useless.

If these "wicked flirtations" were confined to those who are in maiden meditation fancy free, and those who rejoice in bachelor freedom, the unhappiness resulting therefrom might be of less consequence; but the most careless observer cannot fail to notice that flirtations are as much, if, indeed, not more indulged by those who, at the altar, once promised to love, cherish, and cling to one only through life.

By those who thus belittle their true manhood and womanhood, in a little while it comes to be considered

"A glorious prowess, in sooth, with a word
To wound the trusting and tame the proud,
E'en as a leaf by a breath is stirred,
A spray by a dew-drop bowed.
And so the battle goes bravely through,
And hearts get hardened as tongues flow free,
And swells the blazon, 'I conquer you,
Lest you should conquer me.'
Fight on, brave souls, 'tis a merry game,
Play on rosy lips, 'tis a merry game,
Tourney for tourney, and life for life,
Weapons and lists the same.
Since language was framed but to hide the thought,
(Moral as deep as the proverb old,)
Since daily the delicate miracles wrought,
Hourly the legend told;
You'll surely own it an idle creed,
Frivolous, gallant, and fatherless maid,
That forbid, the victim to suffer and bleed,
For one vain hour's parade.
You'll surely deny, by the evident token
Of trophy on trophy won day by day,
That hearts may be broken, by light words spoken,
Only for something to say.

HABIT IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The power of habit cannot be estimated. It exerts its influence in physical, mental, and spiritual matters. Every man is more or less liable to its abuses, and open to its benefits. Habit is a wise provision of a kind Providence, but this blessing, like every other, can be abused. Of course, evil habits are evil, and that continually, but even good habits sometimes become an evil. For example, no habit, perhaps, can be better than the habit of calling on God in prayer; and yet when this habit grows so strong that the man can engage in prayer with thoughtless indifference, it is to be deprecated. That the habit does sometimes become so strong, is evident in every Christian congregation and in every praying family.

It is, however, of the advantages, and not of the evils, of religious habits that we propose to speak. One of these advantages is in giving greater ease in the discharge of religious duties. When a child takes his first lessons in penmanship, writing is a slow and wearisome operation. Every letter is painfully traced, and a line or two is the work of an hour; but when the habit of writing is acquired, the hand moves easily and rapidly. So far as mechanical execution is concerned, pages can be written almost without thought. So it is in religious matters. Every Christian who is accustomed to lead in family or in private prayer will tell you what a difficult thing it was to do at first. He will tell you how his heart failed and his body trembled, and that failure often attended his efforts. But by long practice, the habit was at last formed, and the duty became easy. What was once a positive pain and dread is now a pleasure. This ease in the discharge of this duty was reached through the power of habit. And so it is with nearly all religious duties. They are hard at first, but frequent repetition will make them easy. All Christians desire to be able to discharge their duties with ease and pleasure; but the diffident think that this can never be accomplished. It is true, there is no royal door which money, or family, or learning will open; but there is a common road, over which the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, must alike travel, and that is the road of habit. If the members of the Church would take half the pains to acquire the habit of leading in public prayer that they took to acquire the habit of writing, there would not be a single one of their number who could not, when occasion offered, lead the devotions of his fellows.

Another advantage of religious habit is, that it makes our duties more profitable to ourselves. This point also can be illustrated by a reference to a well-known fact. When a child is learning to read, and is compelled to spell out the words, he will not obtain much benefit from the sentiments in the book before him. But when, from long habit, he can read with fluency, the printed page speaks eloquently and profitably to his soul. It may arouse his patriotism, or awaken his piety, or call forth the noblest aspirations of his being. So, habit makes our religious duties more profitable than they otherwise would be. When we first sat at the communion table, we were so taken up with the strangeness of our surroundings, that we could not keep our thoughts fixed on God. And if our minds are not fixed on the proper subjects of thought, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be of little or no profit. But when, from very long habit, we become familiar with the exercises of communion season, our attention will not be so much distracted, and we can engage in these exercises with continually increasing profit.

Another advantage of religious habit is, that it enables us to make more rapid progress in the divine life. When our duties are performed with ease and profit, we hasten on from duty to duty. We wonder at the labor we perform, and at the progress we make. Every day we make sensible advances in grace, and every night the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus appears to be nearer.—*United Presbyterian.*

THE LOSS OF BEAUTY.

I know it is sad to be young, fresh and attractive, and in a few years to be old, faded and forlorn, with a weight of care never lifted from the aching shoulders, and the duties of six pressing upon a feeble pair of hands. It is sad to see, inexpressibly more sad must it be to experience. I recall a dozen at least of these hopeless women, whom I once knew as fresh young girls; and yet I think of the husband of each one of these hastening home from his desk, and the long columns of vexatious figures, to take the ailing, fretful child from the weary wife and mother.

Sometimes the fading of a woman is unavoidable. Poverty is hard to bear, but, after all, much is the result of placing our standard in dress, in living beyond our means, so much that I have sometimes thought the fixed classes in the unalterable costumes, really blessed. O, sister, when will you learn that a simple dress of inexpensive material, neatly fitted, home surroundings suited to your means—which your neighbors know as well as yourself—will do more to win admiration and respect, to say nothing of comfort and happiness, than the silks, satins, velvets and laces in which you appear simply out of character and ill at ease? This striving after the unattainable is killing our women; living in houses beyond their means, poorly, if at all supplied with servants; buying the most expensive materials, leaving no surplus money to pay for the making of garments; following the constant change of fashion, and when some one with merciful intent, provides a sewing machine, filling the leisure time it should have given to endless tucking, ruffling and embroidery, till what was intended for a blessing has become almost a curse. A woman should devote a reasonable amount of both thought and time to her personal appearance. But we destroy our charms in our efforts to enhance them. A little attention to the blending of colors, to the style prevailing, to the hang of a garment, as women say, will do more to produce the desired effect than any amount of expensive material and trimming alone.—*Hearth and Home.*

A MYSTERY.—The Onondaga county (N. Y.) giant, as the singular statue or petrifaction dug up at Cardiff is called, seems to be still an enigma to scientific men. One authority claims that it is made of gypsum, and that from the known solubility of that material it could not have lain in the wet soil, where it was found, more than three hundred and seventy days. Another expert is sure that it is a petrifaction, basing his opinion on the naturalness of the body, the harmonious proportion of its parts and the contorted position in which it lay. Still another observer regards it as a wonderous work of art, thus contradicting those who pronounce it rough and clumsy. The diverse judgments may be classed as follows: First, it is the corpse of a giant; second, it is the production of some sculptors of a remote age; third, it is an imposture, having been buried by some speculators, who disinterred it at the proper time to realize profit from its sale or exhibition. Where there is so much disagreement, we do not attempt to form a difinite conclusion. It is evident, however, that the subject is one which deserves careful and impartial investigation. If it shall be finally decided that it is a petrified body, the fact is established that there once lived upon this earth a human being ten feet seven inches in hight, with arms nearly five feet in length, measuring thirty seven inches around the neck, and proportionately large in other respects.

"As to being afflicted with the gout," said Mrs. Partingdon, "high living don't bring it on. It is incoherent in some families, and is handed down from father to son. Mr. Hammer, the poor soul, who has been so long ill with it, disinherits it from his wife's grandmother."

A FRIEND relates the following:—A mile or two from town he met a boy on horseback crying with cold.

"Why don't you get down and lead him? that is the way to keep warm."

"No," said the boy, "it's a b-b-borrowed hoss, and I'll ride him if I freeze."

WE may be engaged in the work of the Lord as well with a spade or a plough in our hand as a Bible; on our knees scrubbing a floor, as on our knees in the attitude of prayer.—*Guthrie.*

AN old negro on the Peninsula forcibly illustrated the rapidity of the rebel "skedaddle" there. He said, "You could see the lightning flash from thar boot heels."

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FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

Free trade in its unlimited sense, such free trade as is preached by the most vociferous of its advocates, means dependence upon foreign sources for everything that can be produced cheaper abroad than it can be made at home. It means death to the mechanical and manufacturing interest of the country, and the conversion of the enterprising mechanics, who now add so much to the industrial wealth of the nation, into agriculturists. It means a glut in the market of all agricultural products, and consequent low prices and discouragement to those engaged in agriculture. It means exposure to sudden deprivation of those necessaries of life for which we rely upon foreign sources, at any time our foreign relations become disturbed, consequent and large advance in their price, and distress resulting from a diminished supply.

Protection, on the contrary, does not imply prohibition, as its opponents, many of them, unfairly claim. It only means the ajustment of tariffs so that we can compete with foreign producers in all industries which may, with moderate encouragement, thrive here, and for which we possess equal natural advantages with foreign competitors. It means protection of labor against forced competition with the cheap labor of Europe. It means opportunity for those whose natural genius leads them into other fields of industry than agriculture, to develop that genius and thus add to the mental wealth of the country as well as its material resources. All cannot be successful farmers or merchants, and any policy which tends to confine the abilities of men to any one channel is a bad policy.

We hear a great deal about the distinction between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff, as though there were or ought to be considered separately; we do not believe in this distinction. We hold that the best revenue tariff will be on that protects the industries of a commonwealth—the sources from which all revenue must come, notwithstanding the sophistry by which it is attempted to disguise this important and fundamental truth.

No more fatal error has ever found adherents in the political history of our country than the doctrine of "free trade." When mankind become one nation, one brotherhood; when all produce equally, not alone for self but for the good of the whole: when ignorance, and greed, and lust of power no longer exist; when the millennium has come, free trade will be the thing, meanwhile we seem to live in an epoch too early for that blissful consummation.

The truth of the above proposition is found not only in logical conclusions from well established premises, but in the history of the United States for the last half century. The tariff of 1833 produced its legitimate results in the ruin of 1837, and the country recovered only under the protective tariff of 1812. The subsequent adoption of a free trade policy in 1846 brought us to the very verge of disaster in 1849, which was staved off a few years by the gold production of California. But 1857 brought the climax of distress upon the country, and there are many young men who can remember that bitter lesson. To use the words of Henry C. Carey:

"Once again do we find the country driven to protection, and the puplic credit by its means so well established as to enable the Treasury with little difficulty to obtain the means of carrying on a war whose annual cost was more than the total public expenditure of half a century, including the war with Great Britain in 1812. Thrice thus, with tariffs of 1842 and 1860, has protection redeemed the country from almost ruin. Thrice thus, under the revenue tariffs of 1817, 1834, and 1849, has it been sunk so low that none could be found "so poor as to do it reverence." Such having been our experience through half a century, it might have been supposed that the question would be regarded now as settled, yet do we find among us men in office, and out of office, secretaries and senators, owners of ships and railroads, farmers and laborers, denouncing the system under which, at every period of its existence, and more especially in that of the recent war, they had so largely prospered—thereby proving how accurate has been the description of them by an eminent foreigner as "the people who soonest forget yesterday."

These are well known and often asserted facts, yet blind to their teachings, the preachers of free trade are urging their views upon the public, have enlisted in their behalf even the services of eminent divines and college professors, in order to win by clap-trap a certain class who are led by distinguished names and high sounding titles. Such men, distinguished for their want of financial ability almost as much as for their great acquirements in letters and theology, are the men who are to instruct the country upon political economy.

None are more likely to be deceived by their special pleading than farmers, and no class would be more seriously injured by the adoption of a free trade policy. Far removed from commercial centres, and not conversant with the details of trade, it seems difficult for them to comprehend how cheapening iron and cotton goods should not be beneficial to them. They

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message was sent to our readers last week before we had time to read it or comment upon it. It is a document that will add to the popularity of the President. The argument of the special pleader and the harangue of the political demagogue find no place in it. Its merit consists in its matter of fact, plain, straightforward style of treating every subject to which the President felt it his duty to call the attention of Congress. Each question is stated briefly and distinctly and the opinion of the President is so plainly expressed that no one is left in doubt. These are considerations of the very first importance in official documents, and few, if any, previous messsages have possessed them in a higher degree. Again the message is in full accord with the spirit and principles of the party in power, and gives us the assurance that its good common sense will be practically carried out by the legislative branch of the Government. If any one has feared that the President would be found wanting on the Reconstruction question his bold and righteous recommendation in regard to the Georgia Legislature will certainly set all their fears at rest. The recommendation in regard to the currency and resumption of specie payments cannot but meet the hearty approval of all who have not disregarded the teachings of experience and the facts of history both in our own and other countries. Those who have most deeply studied the history of finance and the efforts of other nations to resume, under similar circumstances, are fully assured that we are approaching specie payments as fast as is either advisable or practicable, if we wish resumption to be permanent when it does come. In fact all that part of the message in reference to the finances is fraught with the suggestions of practical common sense and stands in marked contrast with the fanciful theories of our would be financiers. Repudiators will feel small encouragement, when they find the executive placing first of all on our list of imperative duties the necessity for "strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations;" and those, who hoped to find our chief magistrate upholding caste, will scarcely relish the assurance that second only to our financial good faith is placed the imperative duty *"to secure protection to the person and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color or politics, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others."* The emphatic and special recommendation to abolish the Franking Privilege (abuse it were better called) will meet the hearty approval of every honest man. We hope to see Congress act promptly on this important recommendation. There is but one point upon which the message diverges from a policy that all must approve—the recommendation to increase the salaries of certain officials. It is no doubt true that the salaries of such officers as judges of the Supreme Court and a few others are not commensurate with the ability required nor the duties exacted by their positions; yet they are sufficient to maintain them in comfort as long as they are content to live in that Republican simplicity that should characterize the officials of a Democratic government. Besides, the expense of living, which had largely increased during the war, is now rapidly declining and each day the necessity for increased salaries on that account becomes less. This is certainly not the time to increase the salaries of public officers. With this single exception we think the message in full accord with the wants and wishes of the great mass of the people of all parties. If the legislation of the Congress just assembled meets the approval of all classes as well as the message, it will be the most popular that has ever yet assembled at the National Capital. It has been a long time since Congress, President and people have so nearly coincided in their views of public policy, and we hope it shall not be our lot to record any change in this respect for a long time to come. We desire no more gratifying task than to contrast present harmony with past discord. Surely things augur well for the peace and prosperity of our whole country.

THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS.

President Grant exhibited both good judgment and sound sense in advising no interference with the tariff at present, nor until the funding of the debt at a lower rate of interest had been accomplished. The tariff is the least burthensome and least expensive form of collecting revenue, while it at the same time is made to foster and build up our manufacturing and agricultural industries. We hope Congress will heed the advice of the President and if it is found at all advisable, to reduce the revenue, which we think very doubtful, let it be done in the Internal Revenue department, where, it will lighten the burthens of the people directly and where the expense of collection is heaviest. No greater calamity could befall our country at present than such a reduction of the tariff as would prostrate our industry. In no period of our history has our whole country known such industrial activity and such rapid progress in wealth and strength as in the past six or seven years under our present protective tariff. It would be an unpardonable blunder, and little less than industrial suicide to interfere with or materially reduce the rates of a tariff that has brought us such extraordinary prosperity in so short a space of time. We trust Congress will hesitate long before it in any way interferes with our present tariff rates.

THE *Tribune* is still advocating a reduction of the duty on coal. As it can do nobody any good, and may do much harm, we do hope Greeley will cease his inconsistency and stand up squarely for protection to coal as well as every other interest that requires the fostering care of government. Nothing can be more silly than the advocacy of the reduction of the duty on coal, because the anthracite operators combined, some time ago, to raise the price of that article, as every one knows that no anthracite coal is imported and that a reduction of the duty could in no way interfere with the profits of the anthracite business. Consumers of Coal at that time turned to the bituminous coal operators for relief and obtained it, and now they would show their gratitude by reducing the duty on soft coal and injuring the business of the operators from whom they sought and obtained relief in their time of trouble. Let us hear no more of the reduction of the duty on coal: it can only work mischief.

THE Fenians in Ireland are still turbulent, giving the British Government so much trouble that the habeas corpus is likely to be suspended and additional troops to be sent there in order to preserve peace and quiet.

THE Post Office Department is again exercising its inventive ingenuity in devising a new series of postage stamps, which like all former ones is to be "more appropriate and elegant in all respects than any hitherto issued by any nation in the world." As near as we are able to judge, from former efforts in this direction, the department is already suffering from inventive debility caused by over exertion in getting up the present miserable failure in the shape of stamps. Won't they have the goodness to spare us, yet awhile, from any further infliction in the way of abortive efforts at making a respectable stamp.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEPT.—Governor Geary in his proclamation on the 11th, shows that Two Millions Eighty-eight Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty-nine Dollars of the Public Debt for the year ending the 30th November, 1869, has been paid by the Commissioners—$1,725,587,97 interest, and $362,762.00 of the principal. Thus we see that under a Republican administration the public debt of the Keystone State is rapidly decreasing every year. Great credit is due to the officers of the State who have had charge of her finances.

GENERAL SHERIDAN poured a full broadside into the ranks of Copperheadism the other day at Cincinnati. "The man that is good enough to share my dangers on the battle-field, as willing to die there, if need be, as myself, is good enough to stand up beside me and vote." That is a pretty bitter pill for the men who skeedaddled to Canada and left the negro to fight their country's battles. If Sheridan's opinion is of any value he thinks the negro that wore the "blue" possesses a better claim to the ballot than any skulking Copperhead.

HON D. J. MORRELL has prepared a bill for funding the national debt at a lower rate of interest and to adopt a system of free banking which is meeting with much favor and will no doubt be adopted before the Session closes. The first will lighten the public burthens and improve the public credit, and the second will promote the public prosperity more than any other single act that Congress can pass. We hope to see both become laws at an early day.

Great diversity of opinion exists upon the question of extending the Income tax. Some advocate its utter abolition, some a reduction of the rates and others the exemption of all under two thousand dollars instead of one thousand as at present. It is impossible to predict at present what the result will be when it comes up for decision.

The Œcumenical Council assembled at Rome on the 8th inst. Some of the most eminent Bishops will oppose the dogma of the Papal infallibility. Demonstrations have occurred, both for and in opposition to the Council, in France and Spain.

THE British show a disposition to re-open negotiations on the Alabama claims. The President's message may afford them a few hints on that subject when they approach it again,

THE proposition to grant government subsidies to American lines of ocean steamers is meeting with much favor as one of the most effective measures for restoring American commerce.

IT is predicted that the Suez canal will prove a failure as a financial enterprise, however successful it may prove as a commercial one.

THE Cardiff giant has been transported to New York, but scientific men persist in treating him as a humbug of the first magnitude.

THE Spanish gunboats have been released, the Peruvian minister having withdrawn his objections, before the matter came up for discussion in the courts.

THE Havana papers predict that brown sugar will be worth forty cents per pound before another year.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

The Senate met on Monday Dec. 6th at noon, with fifty-five members present. Senator Grimes' resignation was received, and Mr. Lot M. Morrill from Maine was sworn in. Credentials of Virginia Senators were presented and laid on the table. In the House, delegates from New Mexico, Washington Territory, Wyoming and Montana were sworn in and presented. A bill to provide for taking the census, and one to release pork and beef packers from tax as manufacturers, were introduced. On the 7th in Senate Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to amend the Banking act and to promote the return to specie payments. It repeals the limitation of the amount of national bank notes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue additional notes, equal in amount to the greenbacks retired, but not to exceed fifty millions yearly.

In the House the time was spent in discussing the President's message. In the Senate on the 8th, the joint resolution for the relief of persons engaged in the late rebellion, providing that upon the final adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment all disabilities shall cease, was taken up and discussed. In the House, the bill to provide for taking the Ninth Census, to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionment among the States, was taken up and discussed the remainder of the day.

Nothing of importance nor particular interest was done in the Senate on the 9th, quite a number of bills were introduced and discussed, but no action taken. After the morning hour, the whole of the day was spent in the House in discussing the census bill. A great diversity of opinion exists among the members as to the proper mode of taking it, the Democrats thinking they ought to have a share of the spoils.

The Senate had no Session on the 10th. In the House the following bills were introduced:

One to establish uniform naturalization throughout the United States.

One to repeal the law requiring farmers to take out license to sell their own products from stalls or stands.

One for the sale of coin in the treasury except an amount necessary for payment on bonds.

One to provide for the sale of all the coin in the treasury except such as may be necessary for the payment of the interest on bonds.

One for a reduction of the expenses of obsequies of Congressmen.

And one instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the conditions under which the French cable company holds its concession from the French government to connect its telegraph by the French shore, and whether there is any restriction or reservation in such concession that is prejudicial to the rights of the Government or the people of the United States, etc.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the census bill.

Mr. Kelley wanted to strike out of the 4th section the proviso, that in any city comprising more than one Congressional district, the Secretary of the Interior may appoint one district superintendent, instead of one for each Congressional district. After considerable discussion the proviso was stricken out.

Mr. Lawrence offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, to call for the statistics now on schedules.

Mr. Scofield moved a test question, that the enacting clause of the bil be stricken out.

The House rejected the amendment by a decided vote.

Mr. Ward presented a petition, signed by seventy-two thousand citizens of the State of New York, asking Congress to accord belligerent rights to the people of Cuba, and to recognize their independence. He asked that it be read.

Mr. Farnsworth and others objected to the reading.

Mr. Ward then withdrew the petition, announcing that he would on Monday move to suspend the rules so as to have it read.

A motion to adjourn till Monday was rejected and the House at 3:45, adjourned till to-morrow.

To morrow came, but nothing of consequence was done.

In the House on the 13th Mr. Dawes moved that the Committee on Accounts be directed to report what money had been drawn from the House contingent fund during the vacation. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis, asked to call up the resolution asking the President what further legislation is necessary to secure better neutrality in case of war between the European counties and the American colonies. Lost.

Mr. Ward, of New York, asked permission to present a petition from citizens of New York praying for the recognition of Cuban independence. The rules were suspended and the petition referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Paine offered a resolution denying the legality of the law of 1846 retroceding the city of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, and denying the claims of Louis M'Kenzie to a seat in Congress from the Elventh district of that State, because the citizens of Alexandria county were not citizens of Virginia, and therefore have no right to vote for member of Congress.

The resolution was objected to.

Mr. Cox, of New York, presented a petition from A. Walker and others, asking that coal be admitted free of duty. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the census bill, during the debate on which the House adjourned.

NEGRO RISING IN CUBA.

Discovery of the Plot—Brutal Torture of the Victims—Flogging Extraordinary—The Details—Progress of the War.

By the steamer *De Soto*, just arrived from Havana, the following letter has been received in this City, viz.:

MACURIJES, Nov. 29, 1869.—On the 1st of next month 400 volunteers from the first battalion of Matanzas will leave for the Aldama's sugar estate, where they will be quartered to guard the same; staff and headquarters at Santa Rosa, which is a magnificent plantation.

The rising of the negroes at Quemados, (Carahatas) which Trillo, the Governor of Sagua, pretends to have discovered, has taken place upon the following estates, viz.: "San Isidro," belonging to More & Ajuria; "Lugardita," to Vattellano; "Santa Terera," to Coppinger; "Esperanza," to Alfonso, "San Francisco," to the Count O'Reilley; "Margarita," to Francisco Armenteras; "Capricho," to Blas Muro, and the "Eco," to Stocker, which together contain about 1,700 negroes. All the hands, both free and slaves, upon the eight estates referred to, have been horribly flogged and afterward made to give their evidence at the "Santa Terero." Three of the number were shot, one was flogged on three different occasions, receiving in all 800 lashes, and one of the best negroes on the place, a vigorous man, was whipped almost to death, and amid his sufferings, while repeatedly fainting and falling to the ground from sheer weakness, was made to declare what he knew.

Another, upon receiving the order to lie down and submit to be tied and receive punishment, fell senseless. Nevertheless, he received 1,000 lashes without the slightest sign of life. A Creole negro, suspected to be, though not implicated in the plot, received 1,200 lashes.

The hands of the estates were collected together upon the Esperanza, and there, in the presence of 2,000 negroes, the ringleaders of the conspiracy were flogged in gangs of twenty-one at a time, two executioners being detailed for each victim.

At the same place nine were shot, and in the punishment inflicted no distinction was made between free and slave.

A cartload of the chastised freedmen arrived at Sagua la Grande, headquarters of the district, and were thrown into jail, lying with their faces down because their wounds prevented them from assuming any other position. The head physician of the charity hospital called there to see them, and declared that it was useless to treat their wounds, because he was sure that they would all die, and added that if they were carried to the hospital it would only be to soil the wards. These sufferers were nine in number and near death; but it is well understood that if any of them miraculously survive it will be to be shot.

A white man, accused of incendiary intentions, was condemned to be shot to death by a drum-lead court-martial, which in this country, is merely the dictum of any commander. The plan of the negroes is supposed to have been to rise on Christmas Eve, kill the whites and join the insurgents.

At Santiago de Cuba a landing of arms at Mayari is still spoken of, and the newspapers for the first time make mention of Loui Marcano, and say that Generals Jordan and Joah Marmol are marching upon Gibara. It will be remembered that Loui Marcano was reported by the Spaniards to have been assassinated by his own men; but the story was generally disbelieved. A detachment of Catalan volunteers has been completely annihilated by Bembeke upon the line of the Puerto Principe Railway. The frigate *Lealtad* is soon to sail for New York. Look out for the Dons, for they rave and rage as the insurrection grows stronger and hastens their final withdrawal from this neighborhood.

An official dispatch has been received from General Cavada, dated the 15th November, near Trinidad.

We have reliable information from the Trinidad District that the Spaniards were repulsed with heavy loss in a formidable attack made on the rebel position at Macazus, and subsequently a heavy column of troops was routed at Aquada del Santo, in the immediate vicinity of the city of Trinidad, and pursued by a portion of the patriot forces up to the very suburbs of the city. These attacks took place on the 11th and 13th of November.—*N. Y. Weekly Times.*

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS

The Proposed War with Spain Ended in a Peaceable Manner—The Flotilla Released

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—In the United States District Court to-day, before Judge Blatchford, Mr. Stoughton, on behalf of Mr. Delamater, made a formal application for the discharge of the Spanish gunboats, on the ground that a state of war between Spain and Peru no longer existed.

United States District Attorney Pierrepont said that the libels had been filed upon information received by the Secretary of State from the Peruvian Minister that the boats were to be used against Peru; he had received instructions from Washington, accompanied by copies of the correspondence which had passed between the Spanish Minister, the Peruvian Minister and the Secretary of State within the past few days, which set forth in a satisfactory manner that a state of war no longer existed between Spain and Peru; the cause for the detention of the boats having ceased to exist, the Government did not feel disposed to press the matter.

Mr. Stoughton asked if the District Attorney would consent that the libels be dismissed, in order to end the litigation at once.

The District Attorney declined to consent to anything. He had no objection to the discharge of the boats; but he thought that the form of the discharge rested with the court.

The court did not feel at liberty to grant the motion before the return day of the process, which was not until the 14th inst.

The District Attorney said that he had already stated the facts to the court as he would state them on the return day; the Government could not proceed to prosecute the libels; the cause for their existence having ceased, no evidence could be offered to sustain them; he declined to enter into any consent, but would be satisfied with any order which the court might make.

The court then dictated a very elaborate order discharging the boats, on the ground that there was no objection on the part of the District Attorney.

Terrible Murder in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 11.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, this community was startled by the murder of a man named Hugh Carmichael, who, with his wife and four children, resided on Wyoming avenue. The perpetrator of the deed is a brother in-law of the murdered man, named William Crawford. The quarrel which led to the murder was the result of a dispute about a board bill. Crawford stabbed Carmichael in the neck, killing him almost instantly.

An interview with the murderer last evening, after his arrest, elicited the following statements, which are substantially all the facts:

"My name is William Crawford. I am 41 years of age. Been in this country since 1844. Lived most of the time in Burlington, N. J. Have been in the army. Belonged to the 4th New Jersey Volunteers. I formerly boarded with my brother-in-law, Carmichael. I left there about a month ago, because he abused his wife and family. I could not stand it. There was an unsettled board bill against me. He claimed $68. I had taken a good many things into the family for its support; I think to the amount of $54. I went there last night to see my sister and her sick child; was engaged in taking from a frame a memorial in relation to my service in the army, received from the Governor of New Jersey. I had my knife out to remove the tacks, when Carmichael came in and asked me to pay my board bill, and wanted me to give him an order for the amount. I told him I would pay when we had a settlement. He then pointed to the door and ordered me out. I went, and he followed me and kicked me. When I reached the gate I turned upon him and struck him. I did not think of killing him; did not know whether the knife was in my hand or not; did not think about it. They removed him into the house, and I followed. I had no idea I had killed him. I am sorry it happened." It is a terrible affair. I am a temperance man, and a member of the Temple of Honor."

The prisoner during this recital exhibited considerable emotion. From all appearances it is evident the murder was not premeditated.

Raising of an Old War Ship.

The hull of the British frigate *Augusta*, which was captured by the Continental forces, set on fire and sunk on the 24th of October, 1779, between Hog Island and the Jersey shore, in Delaware Bay, has lately been raised and a number of relics taken from the bulk. Submarine workers were employed, chains were passed beneath the old frame, and attached to canal boats on either side. The latter were partially filled with water, the cables passing under the hull of the wreck were tightntened, and the water pumped out of the boats. The latter becoming buoyant rose up, and with them the remains of the *Augusta*, which were finally towed to Glouchester. Among the articles taken from the hulk are three old-fashioned guns, a number of skulls, remnants of the ill fated British; sixty tons of shot, used in the smooth bore cannon of the time; a great quantity of Kestlidge ballast, consisting of blocks of cast iron, and a large number of relics, which will be highly prized. Among these were a silver spear, marked "H. W.. 1748, a fat old bull's eye watch, with its works eaten up by rust, a number of guineas with a raised profile of George III., and some silver coin dated 1760. The frame of the *Augusta* is of Irish oak, and the wood is sound and proof against decomposition.

This vessel was one of the fleet, the *Aye Rodbuck* and the *Meslim* being her consorts, that attempted the bombardment of Philadelphia in 1779.—*Exchange.*

Sad Drowning Case in Chester—Two Young People Break Through the Ice—They Die in Each Other's Arms.

CHESTER, DEC. 13.—On Saturday afternoon last the city of Chester was thrown into a condition of sad but intense excitement by the sudden and unexpected taking away of two much-loved and highly respected young people, well known residents of this city, named respectively Miss Mattie Irwin and Herman Cocheran. Within the cemetery in this neighborhood is a small lake, in winter used as a skating-park. Miss Irwin and Mr. Cocheran proceeded to the lake accompanied by a little girl, and glided out upon the ice. Just as the young couple had reached the deepest portion of the lake, the ice broke beneath them, and both were precipitated into the water. Before aid could be brought to their assistance they had disappeared beneath the ice. Every effort was made by those who had been attracted to the spot to save them, but owing to the rotten condition of the ice, and the want of ropes or other material, it was nearly an hour before the bodies were recovered from the water. When found they were tightly locked in each other's arms. The affair has cast a gloom over the entire city.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—It is rumored that a Vigilance Committee has been organized in this city, strong in numbers, and entitled "Law and Order Regulators." The object is said to be the execution of summary justice on the roughs, who escape punishment through political influence, and also that some of the local authorities, including certain judges, are under the notice of the "Regulators."

A large quantity of arms were shipped yesterday from the Fenian headquarters in this city. Destination unknown.

A large crowd was attracted to the Delaware Iron Works, yesterday, by the report that some of the Spanish gunboats were about to leave. They are not yet quite ready, but the work is progressing with great rapidity. Eighteen of the vessels will proceed to Cuba in a short time. Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, arrived here from Washington, yesterday and the gunboats were informally turned over to him by the Government authorities. They will be cleared for Cuba on Tuesday.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "United States Appraiser Bridge has discovered, to-day one of the most ingenious methods of opium smuggling yet revealed, at this post. A lot of eight bales of what appeared to be a dried medicinal root, received on the steamer America, was found to conceal a large quantity of opium, disguised by the inspissated extract being poured upon the roots, where it took on the red, dusty color and appearance of the latter, and seemed to be a part of a general mass, somewhat softened, and showing when broken, or pulled apart, a similar fracture. The whole lot was consigned to Tuck Kee, who will lose considerably by this attempt to 'play roots' on Uncle Sam."

The Texas Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec.—11.—A dispatch from Texas states that returns of the election in that State from sixty-one counties give Davis, Republican candidate for Governer, 9,097 majority. Twenty out of the sixty-one counties gave majorities for the Hamilton ticket.

GALVESTON, DEC. 12.—Returns received from 13 additional counties all give majorities for Hamilton, aggregating 1,970, leaving Davis a majority, as far as heard from, of 7,107. Flanigan, Radical, is elected Lieutenant Governor. A large majority of the Legislature are Radicals.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.—The reduction of the rate of interest on a national debt is not a novelty. In 1822 the state of the English money market induced the then minister of finance to reduce the interest on one hundred and fifty-six million pounds of the British national debt from five to four per cent. The holders of less than a fiftieth part of the whole sum objected. The saving to the public was one million two hundred and thirty thousand pounds a year. This process having thus succeeded, it was further proposed, in 1823, to reduce the four per cent. interest on seventy-five million pounds to three and a half per cent. per annum. In the year 1834 the four per cent. interest on the one hundred and fifty-six million pounds first mentioned above was reduced to three and a half per cent., which saved over six hundred thousand pounds a year more. And in 1843 the whole of the funds which bore an interest of three and a half per cent., (two hundred and fifty million pounds out of the full debt of seven hundred and sixty million pounds,) was reduced to three per cent., and the holders of this stock to the amount of only two hundred thousand pounds were the sole dissentients. The English debt is mostly at three but part of it is at two and a half per cent. The same process of reducing the rate of interest has been applied to the French debt.

ITEMS.

A Brooklyn gentleman has invented a system of language whereby conversation may be carried on by the sense of touch. It is intended for use by deaf and dumb, and may be denominated the "Mute's Whisper."

FOUR hundred children in the Manchester mills have been made to comply with the law of New Hampshire which requires them to go to school a certain part of the year. An evening school has been opened for the benefit of those whose labor is necessary for their own and parents' support, and is attended by two hundred scholars.

THE Boston *Advertiser* reports that at Machiasport, Me., in the harbor opposite the wharves, there is frequently an upheaval by some power altogether unknown, of vast quantities of water, mud and stones, to the distance of many feet, and with a furious rushing noise. This phenomenon has occurred quite a number of times during the summer, and one as late as a month ago.

THE original of the expressions, "a wheel within a wheel," and "grind the faces of the poor," are in the Scriptures. The tenth verse of the tenth chapter of Ezekiel reads as follows: "And as for their appearances they four had one likeness, as if a wheel had been in the midst of a wheel," and in Isaiah iii., 14, we read, "What mean ye that ye beat my people to pieces and grind the faces of the poor?"

THE building of the Commercial Exchange Association, in Philadelphia, erected on the site of the old Penn Mansion, was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst., from the fall of a large chandelier, and the escape and ignition of a great volume of gas. The building cost $250.000. Many persons in the building at the time the fire began narrowly escaped death, some of them by jumping from a second story window.

DR. GEO. W. STONE, of Warren Centre, Penn., writes to the *Scientific American* favoring the idea that the Onondaga fossil is, indeed, a giant. He says: "As plaster or gypsum is common in that region, petrifactions in that locality would, of course, partake of the nature of gypsum. I have never seen the stone giant above referred to, but it would take more than I have yet seen to convince me that it is not a fossil man."

IN the Alabama Legislature on Tuesday it became necessary to elect a President of the Senate *pro tem.* The only negro in the Senate named Royal, and of course a radical, courteously nominated the only white democrat, whose name was Worthy. Worthy declined the nomination and voted for his dark complexioned friend, Royal. This was certainly a Royal and Worthy compromise as well as a very interesting affair in the Alabama of to-day.

MR. JOSEPH M. KAUFMANN, a Glasgow engineer, has invented an aerial steam machine, which has been experimented with very successfully. It moves with wings, and is intended to rise into the air after a short race on *terra firma*, drawing behind it the tank carriage; it is to be of 120 horse hower, and is to weigh 8,000 pounds complete. The tender is to carry ten hours' supply of water; and with this tender and three cars the machine is intended to make fifty-six miles per hour.

ON the New Jersey Railroad a conductor put a passenger off the train for the want of twenty-five cents to pay his fare; and now the company pays to the man's widow—killed by that expulsion—five thousand dollars. No doubt the conductor's severity was forced by the regulations of the company. There is probably some rule by which in such cases the passenger's fare, if he were allowed to remain in the cars, would be deducted from the conductor's pay. The company now finds how much that sort of severe economy costs.

MAKING PEGS.—A pegging factory at Wilton, Missouri, is doing a large business, making the ribbon machine pegs. It is a great curiosity to see the manufacture. A white birch log, six feet long is put into a lathe, and ten knives take off ribbons as the log rapidly revolves, just as one would unroll a ribbon. A few moments suffice to cut a log into ribbons. Each ribbon is then run through two revolving knives, which reduce one side of the ribbon to a sharp edge. The ribbons are wound on a reel, and are then ready for use, after being dried.

SCRANTON, Dec. 10.—Last evening, about dusk, a sad accident occurred to three children of Mathias Noll, residing on Washington avenue, who were playing in the cinders dumped from the rolling mill. By some means the little ones got into the burning cinders, and before the arrival of assistance one of them was burned to death, and the other two were badly burned about the feet and legs. At every step of the children in trying to extricate themselves, their little feet sank almost to the knees in the burning embers.

MR. HILL, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill in Congress for the abolition of the franking privilege. The cost of the franking swindle is $5,000,000 per annum, and it will be augmented annually until it destroys the life of the postal service. It is one of the most gigantic abuses in the country, and may be termed with perfect propriety a huge swindle. Congress can be occupied with no question of more importance to the interest of the public than this, and we hope Mr. Hill will earnestly urge his bill at every opportunity, and bring the members to the record, that the country may see who are in favor of perpetuating this monstrous national swindle.

A SAD LETTER.—One of the saddest letters is that written by the mother of Herbert Field to Vanderpool, his supposed murderer, at Manistee, Michigan. After accusing and upbraiding him in the most agonized manner, she asks: "Did Herbert speak my name, 'mother,' after you struck him the first blow? Did he live many minutes? Was he alive when you threw him into the water?" The effect of these graphic questions upon the murderer's mind may only be emagined. But further the desolate mother says: "Don't you dare to ever put on one of his shirts you stole, or use one of his hem-stitched handkerchiefs, or anything that belongs to him."

ORIGIN OF THE OPERA.—The opera originated in Italy. Thence it found its way all over Europe, being first exclusively performed for the amusement of royal courts. Cardinal Marsaran was its patron and introduced it into France, and Handel first put it on the English stage. It is in oratorio, however, that Handel's fame will be handed down through the generations. Christopher Gluck, a Bohemian, born in 1714, is to be credited with having brought opera to perfection. In 1762 he produced "Orpheo" at Vieona, and "Alceste" in 1770—both his own creations. He established French opera in Paris, while Handel did the same thing in England. Picini was Gluck's great opponent, and stoutly upheld Italian opera against Gluck's French productions. The works of Picini are forgotten, but those of Gluck still live.

THE recent examination and repair of the tomb of King Henry VII. at Westminster Abbey, has led to the discovery that the oxidation of iron in buildings, even though the metal be covered by masonry, is increased by the employment of copper bolts to secure the plates in position. The slow formation of oxide in this case had acted as an irresistable wedge, riving the fabric asunder, and threatening the entire overthrow of this noble monument. The dangerous metal has now been replaced by plates of copper, and the tomb has been restored to its original beauty, but the lesson as to the couduct of iron when included in masonry or in mortar, even under circumstances presumably most favorable to the exclusion of air, is not one of which any prudent architect, or engineer will lose sight.

IT has recently been discovered that the springs of chronometers and watches, which are constructed of steel, are frequently magnetic. Steel is at all times liable to become magnetized from causes beyond man's control. Watch makers are advised to test their springs as to magnetism by placing them near to a very small and truly-balanced mariner's compass. If the spring exhibits in none of its circumference any tendency to move to one pole of the compass more than the other, it may be considered free from magnetic influence; on the other hand, if the North pole moves to one part and the South pole to the other, the spring is decidedly useless; for in whatever position the timekeeper may be placed with such a spring, it will be affected by the earth's magnetism.

The National Finances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Treasury Department held on Saturday noon, $108,065,862 in coin, of which $37,983,840 were coin deposits, leaving a coin balance, belonging to the Government of $70,082, 022. There was also a balance of $13.066,833. This shows a heavy gain since the first, notwithstanding the light internal revenue receipts and the large purchases of bonds.

THE *Chicago Tribune* announces the discovery of the bones of a mastoden, or some other hugh creature, at the town of Milton, Dupage County, Ill. The bones were found by a Mr. Horace Jones when digging for a well. He was assisted by his neighbors in excavating after the discovery of the first huge portion of the fossil. Among the remains are the bones of the fore leg; which, when joined together at the evident junctions, measure 10 feet in length. The shoulder bone or blade, a solid piece of bone, measures 10 inches by 12 in its superficial dimensions. Four ribs were found, all of which were more or less decayed at the ends. One measures 4 feet, and another 4 feet 3 inches in length. A number of huge bones, believed to be sections of the spine near its connection with the head, contain cavities large enough to admit a man's hand & arm. Smaller bones were picked up, some of them supposed to be the bones of the feet. These detached joints were the size of a man's fist.

VALUE OF ALASKA.—Gen. Thomas has been to Alaska, and what does he find that we have for our seven millions and more of sterling coin? Ice and snow, of course, and a few abandoned coal mines, the care of a few hundreds or thousands of degraded Aleut and Koloshe Indians, most of whom "seem to have no control over their passion for strong drink," and several millions of seals which, to be worth anything, must be protected by a garrison of from two to three hundred men with a revenue steamer at a cost that will probably far exceed all the revenue that will be derived from them. As to ever settling the country, Gen. Thomas, looking at it with the business eye of a soldier, thinks that to be entirely out of the question—for the present, at least. The well-stocked gardens and tropical verdure of which we have heard so much dwindle into a few radishes, potatoes and lettuce, with barley, oats and wheat that will not ripen. Perhaps some one would like to take the elephant off our hands—we might be induced to sell.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 25 states that an insurrection against the Turkish Government, produced ostensibly by similar causes to those which gave rise to the Dalmatian outbreak, has taken place among the Arabs of Mesopotamia. Turkey is now reorganizing her army on the European model, and the Arabs refuse to submit to the conscription, which has been ordered in the Mahometan districts that have been hitherto exempted from compulsory military service. Some slight disturbances were caused by this order in Albania and Anatona a few months ago; but the Arab insurrection seems to be a much more serious matter judging by the strength of the troops which have been sent to subdue it. According to the last accounts, the Arabs have not only beaten and driven away the recruiting sergeants, but have addressed a formal declaration to the Governor of Bagdad, informing him that they are determined entirely to liberate themselves from the Turkish rule. Several battles have taken place between the troops and the insurgents, but the latter still hold their ground, and are, it is said, threatening Bagdad.

ALEXANDRA, Princess of Wales, has unfortunately contracted a limp from rheumatism; and now, as we hear, the liege ladies of England have taken to limping too, and "halt!" is the latest command given by fashion. That the "Alexandra limp" will find its way hither ere long is a thing to be expected, and, indeed, it is stated to have already made its appearance on the fashionable promenades of New York. The desired limp is obtained simply by wearing shoes with heels of unequal hight, and the deformity thus produced is no greater than that which characterizes the "Grecian bend." The fashion, of course, will lead to a modification of most of our present dances and the invention of new ones. Lopsided waltzes will have to be devised, and in doing the "German" crutches will probably come to be the proper thing. As the skating season is at hand, it would be a neat idea to carry out the "Alexandra limp" on ice. We have had ever so many good things "on ice" already, and why not the limp?" The girls of the period are capable of acting on any of these suggestions, and they should by all means begin to have their balmorals altered at once, if not their morals.

IN April, 1867, a family consisting of a man, his wife, and their seven daughters, removed from Ohio to the Big Woods Farm, about 60 miles from St. Paul in Minnesota; the father and mother being invalids. All the work of the farm, the clearing, and grubbing the land, the fencing, sowing, planting, cultivating, harvesting, taking care of the stock, and all other work, excepting splitting the rails, and breaking and plowing the cleared land was performed by the seven sisters. Their efforts have met with unlooked for success, showing what gentle, modest women can accomplish when impelled by filial affection and a sense of duty. Of their crop of last year, besides what was consumed in the family, they sold 900 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of turnips, 200 bushels of beets, 1,100 heads of cabbage, and over $200 worth of garden stuff. The potatoes they sold for 50 cents per bushel. In the course of a conversation on the management of this model farm, the mother, a fine-looking old lady, remarked: "The girls are not proud of the hard work they have had to do to get the farm started, but they are not ashamed of it. We were too poor to get together and live in a town. We could not make a living there, but here we have become comfortable and independent. We have tried to give the girls a good education. They all read and write, and find a little time to read books and papers."

TOWER HALL!!

NEW STYLES FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Our *Stock is unusually full* and *complete*, comprising many entirely *new* and *desirable styles of goods* manufactured into MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS *of all kinds, styles and sizes.*

The most *stylish goods, cut in the latest fashion* as well as *plainer* and *more moderate styles*, suited to all tastes, and better in STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP, than any other stock of READY MADE CLOTHING in Philadelphia.

Also a choice selection of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE PIECE, *which will be made up to order in the BEST and FINEST MANNER for those who prefer. ALL* PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, AND FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES, OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

☞ *Sample of material sent by mail when desired, for garments either ready made or made to order.*

Halfway between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNET & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

22oct3m

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

WILL INTRODUCE THIS SEASON several new patterns of

COOKING,

PARLOR, and

HEATING STOVES,

which they will sell

AT CITY PRICES, FOR CASH!

Our terms will be CASH, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, and at most, only a short credit will be given.

We desire all persons having unsettled accounts with Geo. Blymyer, Geo. Blymyer & Son and B. M. Blymyer & Co., to call and Settle on or before the 1st of October, as after that time the books will be left with H. NICODEMUS for settlement.

16sep3m B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

Real Estate.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

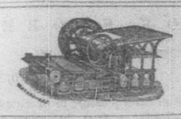
The undersigned Administrator of the Estate of John Corley, Jr., late of Juniata township, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell the real estate of said deceased, at public outcry, on the premises, in said township, on *THURSDAY, the 30th day of December*, A. D. 1869, to wit:

No. 1. MANSION TRACT, composed of two tracts of land, one containing 84 acres 37 perches, patented to Mrs. M. Straney; the other containing 117 acres, being part of No. 12 church lands, leased to Geo. Ritter for 99 years, renewable forever, subject to the payment of an annual rent of $7.88. About 80 acres cleared, with a fine dwelling house, barn and other improvements thereon erected; adjoining lands of Michael Hogan, Jacob Beltz, Alvey Boylan, Peter Reagard, Bastian Wolf and James Leasure; watered by the Juniata River.

No. 2. Part of a tract of land warranted in the name of Jeremiah Woods, containing 265 acres, 79 perches, about 170 acres cleared and under cultivation, having a dwelling house, barn, and other improvements thereon erected, with an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Geller, lands in the name of James Daily, John Harvey and Martin Gray.

No. 3. Composed of four parcels of land, containing 87 acres, 35 perches, about 35 acres under cultivation, with a house, stable, & small orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Peter Hillegas, Abraham

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eichoitz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Sieckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huszard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deshaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson, *Clerk*—W. C. Shafer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Deshaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

All the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

If you want choice Rio Laguayra and Java Coffee go to G. R. Oster & Co. 1m.

School books are selling cheaper at the Inquirer Book Store than anywhere else in town.

WANTED.—25,000 *Cash* customers to buy the immense Stock of new winter Goods, just received at Osters new store. 10dc1m

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

PORKERS.—One day last week Mr Samuel Deshaugh killed two hogs weighing 978 lbs., the larger one weighing 525 lbs.

WANTED 10,000 persons to smoke G. R. Oster's 5 cent Havana and Yara cigars. 1m

WHERE can I buy Good Goods at a moderate price, is a question often asked us, we would say to all, go to G. R. Oster & Co. 10dec1m

Now that the Hollidays are at hand, go to G. R. Oster & Co., where you will find a store full of useful articles for gifts. 10dec1m

"100 CHOICE SELECTIONS No. 2," for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

If you want choice Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea go to G. R. Oster & Co. 1m

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best preparation known, to preserve the hair. Use it.

If you want the *cheapest* and best Sugars and Syrups in town go to G. R. Oster & Co. 1m

REV. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal of the Hollidaysburg Seminary, will address some of the county teacher's institutes this winter on "What shall our girls study?"

HEADACHE.—Those people who are suffering so much from headache, will find by using Seward & Bentley's Constitution Bitters, they will be relieved if not entirely cured. They can be found at all the first class Drug Stores.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Durborrow and Lutz, either by book account or note, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at once, as the books must be closed.

JOHN LUTZ.

LOTS of fancy articles Albums and new Books at the INQUIRER BookStore, for Christmas presents. Everybody can be accommodated. We will sell books *under price* until Christmas Eve. Come soon and get a first choice.

SMOKERS, Chewers, Snuffers & al
Give D. W. Crouse a kall
And if U don't whant eny snuf to Buy
Try his seggars wich ar perficly dri—
Fur 2 sents three cts 5 cents & and if
That's not enuf wy Ten sents a wif
To be concluded.

FESTIVAL IN SCHELLSBURG.—The ladies of Schellsburg design holding a festival on Christmas evening, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated for the benefit of the Lutheran church, in that place. We wish them the most abundant success and bespeak for them a liberal patronage in their good work.

ORE.—A rich vein of fossil ore about six feet thick, has been found on the farm belonging to our old friend Matthew Pearson, in Bedford township. We understand he is about to lease or sell the ore right to L. T. Watson, Esq., of Phil'a., who is interested in the Kemble Iron Company.

THE BEST.—If you want your property insured apply to M. A. POINTS, Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford Connecticut. This Company has assets amounting to over FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, the largest of any Fire Insurance Company in the United States. For fifty years it has stood the test and to-day is stronger, wealthier and better qualified to meet its liabilities than ever. You can have your policy made out, your property insured in an hour's time, as the Agent has full authority to act as underwriter for the Company, and he is determined to make the rates suit this locality. We will insure from one dollar to thirty thousand in a single building according to its value.

BANK AFFAIRS.—Some few weeks ago, the suspension of Reed & Schell's Bank created quite a sensation in this vicinity. As usual, hundreds of reports were put in circulation, each purporting to be a true statement of the affair, and no two alike. Almost every other man in town and for miles around had a *large* amount in bank, and necessarily couldn't meet his financial obligations. Men who hadn't a cent in the world, turned up to be heavy losers. Under these circumstances we were unable to give any reliable information. A few days ago, John G. Hartley and H. Nicodemus, Esqs., were appointed assignees and an appraisment was made which shows that the Assets are two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, and the liabilities are one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the assignees promise that they will close the affair satisfactorily to every one concerned in the least possible time that the law and circumstances will permit. Certainly this statement will allay the excitement and put a stop to the wild, speculating reports.

ADMITTED.—Our young friend Capt. W. C. Holaban was admitted to the Bar, at the adjourned Court on Monday last. We understand that he passed a very creditable examination, and, with his application and energy we have no doubt will make his mark in the profession. On Tuesday evening the Legal fraturnity with a few of his personal friends were treated to an oyster supper at Smith's restaurant, which empty tubs, cans dishes and cigar boxes testify was very highly appreciated. After supper, a number of short appropriate impromptu addresses were delivered in which Mr. Holahan led off, in a rich, original poetical effusion followed by G. H. Spang, Esq., who in the most chaste and classic phraseology welcomed Mr. Holahan to the toils, amenities and honors of the profession. Besides other speakers M. A. Points, Esq., in his usual happy style portrayed in gaudy colors, the lights and shadows, struggles and triumphs of the young pilot on the legal sea.

Fulton Co. *Republican* please take notice of the whereabouts of "HOLAHAM."

WITH Dyspeptics everything is wrong. Food does not digest; sleep does not refresh; wine does not cheer; smiles do not gladden; music does not charm, nor can any other joy enter the breast of the miserable dyspeptic. You must get rid of it, or it will become seated and confirmed, and life will be a burden and existence a curse. Plantation Bitters will do away with all this. New life, strength and energy will take possession of you. The damask will again bloom upon your cheek, and the luster in your eye will again be as bright as in your healthiest and most joyous days.

COUGHS and colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.* Be sure to obtain the *true Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold everywhere.

EMIGRATING.—Peter Young (colored) who was convicted of larceny at our last Court of Quarter Sessions, will emigrate to Allegheny City in a few days, where he will take up his abode for the period of sixteen months, and work for the Commonwealth. Liz. Hail, who was engaged in the same business, has taken quarters in the county jail, for 9 months. Mrs. Richeson took leg bail for parts unknown.

THE Universal cry, "What shall I buy for Holiday Presents" can be answered best by Parker & Co., 98 & 100 Summer St., Boston, who have an immense variety of Holiday and useful articles, such as all kinds of Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Albums in Morocco and Gilt and Velvet bindings, real Morocco Shopping Bags, Furnished Reticules, Silver Plated Ware, and Cutlery of all descriptions, Jewelry imitations of the latest styles of solid gold, which cannot be distinguished from the real, &c., &c., and hundreds of the latest and most entertaining Books. Their stock contains almost everything necessary to supply the wants and gratify the tastes of everybody, and they claim that their superior facilities for buying these goods enables them to sell at very much under the regular prices paid for such articles. They want Agents everywhere, to whom they offer most liberal inducements. We call attention to their advertisement in another column.
Dec.3:1m.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United Sates and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized word.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Somerset & Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will take notice that an election will be held at the house of A. P. Hillegas in Allegheny township, on the First Monday of January next, to elect one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. JEFFERSON KIMMEL,
17dec3t President.

Books and Periodicals.

We have just received a copy of Howe' Musical monthly which contains thirty-two full pages of Waltzes, Polkas, Galops, Marches and Songs with Piano accompaniments. Each number contains fully $6,00 worth of first-class music. Try it and be convinced, by enclosing $3.00 to Elias Howe, 103 Court street Boston for a copy the coming year.

PETER'S Musical monthly for December is a treat to any one who appreciates good music. The first piece is a beautiful Christmas carol, song and chorus entitled Babe of Bethlehem. Besides this it contains thirteen other pieces each one worth the price of the magazine. If any of our readers wish to procure a first class musical monthly, they can do so by sending $3.00 to J. F. Peters, 599 Broadway New York.

We have just received *Arthur's Home Magazine, Once a Month,* and *The Children's Hour,* all of which are beautifully gotten up, and for which he is offering elegant and valuable premiums for subscribers. Enclose 20 cts. to T. S. Arthur & Sons, Phil'a., for a copy and see their list of splendid and costly premiums.

A MODEL PARLOR MAGAZINE.—For beauty of typography, artistic engravings, and high-toned literary articles, together with a large and beautiful display of the fashions, *Demorest's Monthly Magazine* is certainly unsurpassed. The January number, just received, in addition to unusual holiday attractions, has a fine steel Portrait of both Mr. and Mme. Demorest. The rich display of novelties offered in *Demorest's Monthly* would seem to be enough to secure a circulation sufficient to satisfy its publishers, there is certainly no better way of investing $3.—Address *Demorest's Monthly,* 838 Broadway, New York.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.

The flour market presents no new feature, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $4 87½@5 for superfine; $5@5 25 for extras; $5 75@6 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $6@6 12½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6@6 50 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and $6 75@7 25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour is steady, with sales of 100 barrels at $5 50. No sales were reported in corn meal.

The wheat market is firm and prices are steady; sales of 1,200 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1 27 for fair up to $1,30 for strictly choice. Rye is unchanged; we quote Western at $1@1 05, and Pennsylvania at $1 20. Corn is in limited request at Saturday's prices; sales of old yellow at $1 08@1 09; kiln dried at $1 02; new do. at 80@88c for damp, and 85@88c for prime dry. Oats are dull at the recent decline; 2,500 bushels Western Pennsylvania and Delaware sold at 58@60c. In barley and malt not a single transaction was reported. In the absence of the sales we quote No. 1 quercitron at $32 50 per ton. Whisky is dull; we quote wood and iron bound Western at $1 02@1 04 per gallon.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. WM. C. WHITFIELD and Miss MARY E. ZIMMERMAN, both of East Providence tp.

In St. Clairsville, Dec. 9, 1869, at the Lutheran parsonage, by the Rev. J. Peter, Mr. JOHN H. SHRINER and Miss MARY A. EARNEST, both of Bedford co.

DIED.

At her residence, in East Providence tp., on the 30th ult., after a brief illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH KARNS, in the 56th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT for confirmation at February Term of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, 15th day of February, 1870:
The account of John T. Keagy, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.
17dec6w JNO. P. REED, Register.

IS IT YOU? We wish it distinctly understood that all unsettled accounts on our Books must be closed by CASH or note, on or before the 1st of January, 1870. While we are thankful to those of our kind patrons, who settle and pay us so promptly. There are those who have carelessly neglected this important CHRISTIAN OBLIGATION. ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE WHO HAVE FORGOTTEN? Please reflect, and if you are, have the kindness to settle at once, and greatly oblige. G. R. OSTER & CO.
17dec1m

ESTATE OF PHILIP DEVORE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, auditor to report upon advancements and make distribution of the balance in the hands of Josiah Miller and Jacob L. Albright, Esqs., Executors of the last Will &c. of Philip Devore, late of Londonderry township, Bedford county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.
17dec S. L. BUSSELL, Aud'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell on the premises, in Monroe township, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1870,

THE TRACT OF LAND lately in the possession of Philip O'Neal, deceased, containing 65 acres, more or less, about 15 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered. A good Spring is on the premises.
TERMS.—One-third to remain in the hands of the purchaser, the interest thereof to be paid annually to the widow, one third at confirmation of sale, and balance in one year thereafter with interest. WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
Guardian of the minor children of Philip O'Neal, deceased. 17dec4t

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held in and for the County of Bedford, on the 15th day of November A. D., 1869, before the Judges of the said county, On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Cook, late of Harrison township, dec'd, to wit: Catharine Cook, widow; James Cook, a son residing in Johnson county, Iowa; Ann Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Fichtner, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; Joseph M. Cook, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; Ezekiel, residing in Bedford county; Emma, a daughter intermarried with A. L. Burket, residing in Bedford co., and to the issue of William, a son, name and residence unknown, and to B. F. Tucker, husband of Delilah, a daughter now dec'd, and Joseph Calvin, Thomas Howard and Mary Catherine Tucker, minor children of said Delilah residing in Schellsburg, Bedford co., Pa., and to Cornelia Jane, a minor of Mary C. Cook, dec'd, who was a daughter of Thomas Cook, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
[L.S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said county at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1869.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest: WM. KEYSER, Sheriff. 17dec4t

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1869, before the Judges of the said Court, On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Miller, deceased, to wit: Washington Miller, Jacob Miller, residing in Cumberland Valley township; George Rice, husband of Sarah, a daughter, and Emma and Steven Rice, minor children of said Sarah, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Ruth intermarried with Sam'l Hendrickson, residing in Cumberland Valley tp., Bedford county, aforesaid; John Miller residing in same place, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1869.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest: WM. KEYSER, Sheriff. 17dec4t

New Advertisements.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1869, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Christian Albright, dec'd, to wit: Maria, intermarried with August Stoer; Rebecca, intermarried with Herman Lepley, residing in Knox co., Ohio; Hannah, intermarried with Samuel Burket; Henry, residing in Clay county, Indiana; Christiana C.; Delilah, intermarried with Samuel Carpenter; Jacob L. and Samuel, all residing in Bedford co, but those above named residing in Ohio and Indiana, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L.S.] my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A. D., 1869.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest: WM. KEYSER, Sheff. 17dec4t.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection through the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this SARSAPARILLA is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.
17decly

THE CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS who daily visit G. R. OSTER & CO.'s spacious new store, must convince every one that it is the RIGHT PLACE to deal. 10dec1m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to settle exceptions filed, and to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of S. L. Russell, Esq., Administrator with the will annexed of Eliza Watson, dec'd, also, as Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Dr. Wm. Watson, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Monday, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED,
10dec1t Auditor.

WHAT EVERY ONE SAYS MUST BE TRUE, and they all say that G. R. OSTER & CO. keep decidedly the BEST FAMILY STORE in Bedford. No misrepresentations to effect SALES. GOOD GOODS at LOW PRICES marked in plain figures. 10dec1m

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Trustees appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will sell, on the premises, in Juniata township on *MONDAY DECEMBER 27TH,* 1869, the tract of land lately owned and occupied by John Reily, dec'd, containing 337 ACRES. The improvements are TWO GOOD LOG HOUSES, and a large new Bank Barn. This farm will suit well to divide into two farms. About 100 acres are cleared, 60 of which are good bottom—well watered, and the land well timbered.
TERMS:—One third in hand on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest thereon from April 1st 1870, to be secured by judgment bond or bond and mortgage.
W. M. HALL.
G. H. SPANG.
6dec *Trustees.*

G. R. OSTER & CO. have the most extensive and varied assortment of FINE CLOTHS and Cassimeres in Bedford, as CHEAP as the same make, style and quality can be sold west of Philadelphia. 10dec1m

A THIEF.

He has been traveling about humbugging druggists and private parties, mixing up and selling a base compound which he calls WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. All of Wolcott's genuine remedies have a written outside wrapper (with signature large). Look out for counterfeits.
Six Pints of WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, for Catarrh and Colds in the head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, for Ulcers or Pain, sent free of express charges, on receipt of the money at 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.; or one Gallon of Pain Paint (double strength) for $20. Small bottles sold by all Druggists. R. L. WOLCOTT.
10dec4w

LORILLARD'S "EUREKA"

Smoking Tobacco is an excellent article of granulated Virginia.
—Wherever introduced it is universally admired
—It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S "YACHT CLUB"

Smoking Tobacco has no superior; being deniconized, it cannot injure nerveless constitutions, or people of sedentary habits.
—It is produced from selections of the finest stock, and prepared by a patented and original manner.
—It is very aromatic, mild, and light in weight —hence it will last much longer than others; nor does it burn or sting the tongue, or leave a disagreeable after-taste.
—Orders for genuine, elegantly carved Meerschaum Pipes, silver mounted, and packed in neat leather pocket cases, are placed in the Yacht Club brand daily.

LORILLARD'S CENTURY

Chewing Tobacco.
—This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no superior anywhere.
—It is, without doubt, the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS

Have been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.
—If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them.
—They are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.
Circulars mailed on application.
P. LORILLARD & CO.,
10dec12w New York.

$30 SHINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES: $30

The most perfect machine yet invented.
Will widen and narrow, turn a heel, or point a toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, hoods, comforters, mittens, &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do, and costs less than half as much, and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted.
All machines guaranteed.
STRAW & MORTON Gen'l. Agents,
No. 20, Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

New Advertisements.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE GREAT FARMERS' PAPER!
Now is the time to subscribe for the
GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
NOW IS THE TIME TO FORM CLUBS.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TIBUNE contains all the important Editorials published in the *Daily Tribune,* except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important New Books; letters from one large corps of Correspondents; latest news received by Telegraph from all parts of the world; a summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; Foreign News received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods, and General Market Reports.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

To keep pace with the growing interest in practical Horticulture, and to comply with frequent appeals from all parts of the country for information of a practical character on the subject, we have engaged the services of a person who is experienced in rural affairs to write in a lucid style a series of articles on the Management of Small Farms, Fruit and Vegetable Culture, and how to make them pay, giving general and specific directions from planting to the ultimate disposal of the crops.

Of late years there has been a lucrative business carried on by unprincipled men, in selling worthless and old plants under new names to the inexperienced. The *Tribune* will be always ready to guard the farmer against any such imposition that comes within our knowledge.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To make the *Tribune* still more valuable to its agricultural readers, we have engaged Prof. James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions concerning diseases of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and other domestic animals, and to prescribe remedies. Answers and prescriptions will be given only through the columns of the *Tribune.* We are sure that this new feature in the *Tribune* will add largely to its readers, as all owners of animals are liable to need the information proffered. Inquiries should be made as brief as possible, that the questions, answers, and prescriptions may be published together. In short, we intend that the *Tribune* shall keep in advance in all that concerns the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining, and other interests of the country, and that for variety and completeness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable, interesting, and instructive Newspaper published in the world.

It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmers' Club Reports in The *Tribune* alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crop. In addition to these reports, we shall continue to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers, and shall increase these features from year to year. As it is, no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place The Weekly *Tribune* upon his table every Saturday evening.

Think of it! For two dollars, the subscriber to the *Tribune* for one year *buys as much reading matter as though he filled a shelf of his library with fifty volumes, containing the greatest works in the language.* The force of cheapness can no further go.

The Weekly *Tribune* is the paper of the people. Here the eager student may learn the last lessons of science. Here the scholar may read reviews of the best books. Here may be found correspondence from all parts of the world, the observations of sincere and gifted men, who serve The *Tribune* in almost every country.

The *Tribune is strong by reason of its enormous circulation and great cheapness.* It has long been conceded that The Weekly *Tribune* has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the country. For years we have printed twice as many papers, perhaps as all of the other weekly editions of the city dailies combined. This is why we are enabled to do our work so thoroughly and cheaply. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can make.

Let every subscriber renew his subscription and urge his neighbors to do the same. If a man cannot afford to pay two dollars, let him raise a club, by inducing his neighbors to subscribe, and we shall send him a copy *gratis* for his trouble. No newspaper so large and complete as The Weekly *Tribune* was ever before offered at so low a price. We have solved the problem of making the best and cheapest newspaper in America.
Terms of the Weekly Tribune to Mail subscribers.

One copy, one year, 52 issues $2 00
5 copies, $9; 10 copies to one address, $1.50 each (and one extra copy); 10 copies, to names of subscribers at one Post-office, $1.60 each (and one extra copy); 20 copies to one address, $1.25 each (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to names of subscribers, at one Post-office, $1.35 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies to one address, $1 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies to names of subscribers, at one Post-office, $1.10 each (and one extra copy.

THE N. Y. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Tuesday and Friday, and being printed twice a week, we can, of course, print all that appears in our weekly edition, including everything on the subject of Agriculture, and can add much interesting and valuable matter, for which there is not sufficient room in the Weekly Tribune. The Semi-Weekly Tribune also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the

BEST AND LATEST POPULAR NOVELS,

by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in the Semi-Weekly Tribune.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly Tribune.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year $4 00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies 1 year 7 00
Mail sub. 5 cop. or over, for each copy. 3 00
Persons remitting for 10 copies $30 will receive an extra copy one year.
For one hundred dollars we will send thirty-four copies and The Daily Tribune.

The New-York Daily Tribune is published every morning (Sunday excepted) at $10 per year; $5 for six months.

The Tribune Almanac. 1870. Price 20 cts.
Tribune Almanac Reprint. 1838 to 1868. 2 vols. Half bound, $10.
Recollections of A Busy Life. By Horace Greeley. Various styles of binding. Cloth, $2 50. Library. $3 50. Half Morocco, $4. Half Calf, $5. Morocco Antique, $7.
Margaret Fuller's Works. New Edition. 6 vols. Cloth, $10.
Pear Culture for Profit. Quinn. $1.
Elements of Agriculture. Waring. New Edition. Cloth, $1.
Draining for Health and Profit. Waring. Cloth. $1 50.
Earth Closets. How to make them. Waring. 25 cents.
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From the Evening Star.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR.

So much has been said about the management of the hair in such an indefinite manner, that we propose, if possible, to enlighten our readers on its correct management. There can be no doubt if the hints contained in this article be acted upon, that many persons who are now losing their hair will stop its falling out and renew its growth.

The first thing to be looked to is keeping the scalp clean. Of course the application of oils, pomades, etc., clogs up the circulation, and causes disease in the tollicles from which the hair grows. The head should therefore be thoroughly washed, at least once a month; to assist in this operation, a shampooning mixture is necessary; this may be made by taking a ½ ounce of powder borax and two drachms of strong spirits of hartshorne, placing in a bottle, holding a full quart, and filling with water. The mode of application is simple and effective. Saturate the hair thoroughly with the liquid, using the hands until a firm lather is raised; then rinse thoroughly with cold water; the scalp will be found beautifully white and clean.

The falling out of the hair depends frequently on an atonic condition of the scalp which may be remedied by using a wash composed of a strong infusion of sage. This is readily made just as you would make a strong cup of tea, adding to each quart of the mixture an ounce of alcohol, to prevent fermentation. If the sage can not be readily obtained a strong decoction of the common garden box leaves is equally effective. This is peculiarly adapted to those persons who are losing their hair consequent upon attacks of fever or from general debility;

The scalp should be thoroughly wet with it every morning. The various tonics that are sold consists mostly of some oil diffused in alcohol colored and scented. They are heating in their nature, and often do harm. The best oleaginous application is a mixture of castor oil and glycerine, equal parts of any essential oil being added to perfume it. It will be found in a year or so from now that the chignon generally worn will cause baldness, by the constant heat and constant irritation engendered. In the removal of dandruff the "shampooning" mentioned in this paper will be found a specific, removing it and preventing its return.

In the decline of life, when the hair generally falls, I can recommend the following as a long-tried recipe, and a most effective one: Castor oil, half an ounce; tincture of cantharides; tincture of ginger, one drachm of each; sulphate of quinine, one scruple; bay rum, seven and a-half ounces; oil of orange, one drachm. It should be thoroughly applied to the roots of the hair with a soft hair brush. About twice a week will be found sufficient. Severe friction with a hair brush, on the scalp, retards rather than advances the growth of the young hair. M. R.

HOW GOOD FARMERS SAVE MONEY.

They take good papers and read them.

They keep an account of farm operations.

They do not let their implements lie scattered all over the farm, exposed to the snow, rain and heat.

They repair their tools and buildings at the proper time, and do not suffer a subsequent three-fold expenditure of time and money. They use their money judiciously, and they do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is cheap.

They see that their fences are well repaired, and their cattle are not found grazing, in the meadows, grain fields, or orchards.

They do not refuse to make correct experiments in a small way, of many new things.

They plant their fruit trees well, care for them and of course get good crops.

They practice economy by giving good shelter during the winter to their stock, also good food taking all that is unsound, half rotten, or mouldly out.

They do not keep tribes of cats or snarling dogs around their premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth in their whole life time.

Lastly, they read the advertisements, know what is going on, and frequently save money by it.

Successful farming is made by attention to little things. The farmer who does his best, earns his money with best appreciations, and uses it with the best results. Such men are the salt of the earth.

WINTERING GERANIUMS IN MOSS.—Last winter, we kept a number of large geraniums in dry moss, and propose to do the same thing this season, as it is a very cheap method of preserving plants not wanted to decorate the house with winter. The plants were taken up soon after the first light frost, the soil shaken from the roots, and then all the leaves and young succulent branches removed. Some moss that had been previously taken from the swamp and thoroughly dried was spread over the bottom of a box; upon this we placed a layer of plants, then more moss, and so on alternately until the box was full. The box was then set away upon a shelf in a dry, warm cellar, where it remained undisturbed until spring. The plants came out in good condition, and have grown well this summer in the open ground, and are now in full bloom. There is danger of the plants rotting if the cellar is damp. A warm room will probably answer as a cellar.

FARMING.—It is with farming as it is with every other business; it must be attended to or it will not pay. This is more so now than formerly. For now machinery does the work of hand labor; and science is adding success which the common farmer can not reach—hence he is found in the rear of profit and general success. There must be intelligence. "Skinning" land to be among the things that were. This, however, is less the case on the prairies than in the east. An old fashioned farmer stands but poor chance there. He is constantly selling out to "better his condition," which is not done by buying another farm. He is generally glad to get rid of his, and not get him another "incumbrance." We must, then, as the country improves, improve with it, and that by informing ourselves, both by reading and conversation with those who know.

HOW TO HAVE EARLY GRASS NEXT SPRING.—In order to have early grass, either for grazing purposes or mowing, the land must be made rich by the application of manure. In our latitude, during the month of September, if not already seeded, the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, manured, smoothed off, and seeded. If the grass and clover seed were sowed last spring, all the better, as equal parts of grass and clover will make more desirable feed than either grass or clover alone. Allow the young plants to grow until cold weather, without permitting light animals to graze in the field. Then before snow falls, apply a liberal dressing of barn yard scrapings, or finely rotted compost, spread evenly over the surface. Rich land, if seeded in the spring of the year with early red clover and orchard grass, will produce a crop sufficiently large to be mowed by the first of June; provided the growth of the young plants has not been seriously retarded by the hoofs and feet of domestic animals. Where muck constitutes a large proportion of the soil, dressing of argillaceous clay, after the grass has ceased to grow, will subserve the purpose of manure to a great extent.—*Exchange.*

Humorous.

WHAT is the difference between a dandy on a spree and a little dog's tail? The one is a puppy on a bender, and the other is a bender on a puppy.

A YOUNG lady studying French, and finding that "belle" meant "fine," told somebody in a letter that we had a great deal of belle-weather lately.

A MAN by the name of Death lost $50,000 by the burning of his distillery at Warsaw, Illinois, the other day. It was the first time that death ever lost anything by the whisky business.

A GENTLEMAN being asked whether he was seriously injured when a steam boiler exploded, replied that he was so used to being blown up by his wife, that mere steam had no effect on him.

BEFORE love comes in at the door, it would be well to take a peep through the key-hole. He might see something that would prevent him from entering.

EXEMPT.—A man who had been drafted in a town in New York, hung himself because he didn't want to go soldering. The Coroner was sent for, and returned the wise verdict of "exempt."

LOW-NECKED shirts are pronounced the latest 'style' for nice young men. Just imagine a sweet youth with his hair parted in the middle, a brass headed cane, and a low-necked shirt.

THE other day a lady in Carrol county, Georgia, gave birth to twins. On the same day and in the same house, two of her daughters brought forth twins—all boys. They must have had a BOYS-terous time in that mansion.

A COUNTRYMAN applied to a lawyer for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts as they had occurred. "Oh, aye, sir," rejoined he, "I thought it better to tell you the plain truth; you can put the lies to it yourself."

"GET out of the way, boy! get out of the way!" said a gentleman on horseback to a boy in the road. "My horse don't like donkeys."

"Doan't he?" said the boy. "Then why doan't he kick you off."

GENTLEMEN of the jury, said an Irish barrister, "it will be for you to say whether this defendant shall be allowed to come into court with unblushing footsteps, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and to withdraw three bullocks out of my client's pocket with impunity."

Do you say your prayers regularly every night and morning?" asked a sympathetic lady of a little shoeblack, to whom she had just given a trifle. I alluz sez um at night mum, but any smart boy can take care of hisself in the day time, was the little rogue's reply.

THE boys of Chatanooga must be dreadfully sharp. Here is a case in point, quoted by the admiring journals of Tennessee. "A young fellow was asked by the Squire whether he understood the nature of an oath?" "Just step out into the street and give me a chance to cuss you." was the reply.

AN exchange says, that some weeks since, a woman, in one of the counties in the southwest of this State, hung herself because her husband went to California. The next week, more than a dozen husbands in the same neighborhood started for California, but their wives couldn't see it. They wouldn't hang—worth a cent.

A LADY, whose deceased husband had not enjoyed a continuous flow of felicity during life, was asked at a seance one night if she would like a communication from his spirit. "I believe not," she said, "If he's got no more spirit in the other world than he had in this, it's not worth bothering about."

MR. G. was a most inveterate punster. Lying very ill of the cholera, his nurse proposed to prepare a young, tender chicken. Hadn't you better have an old hen? said G., in a low whisper—he was too ill to speak louder—for she would be more apt to "lay" on my stomach. G. fell back exhausted, and the nurse fainted.

AFFECTED young lady, seated in a rocking-chair, reading the Bible, exclaimed:

"Mother, here is a grammatical error in the Bible."

Mother, lowering her spectacles, and approaching the reader in a very scrutinizing attitude, says: "Kill it! kill it! it is the very thing that has been eating the leaves and book marks."

AT a railway station an old lady said to a very pompous looking gentleman, who was talking about steam communication, "Pray, sir, what is steam?" "Steam, ma'am, is—ah!—steam is steam." "I knew that chap couldn't tell you," said a rough looking fellow, standing by; "but steam is a bucket of water in a tremendous perspiration."

A GENTLEMAN was seated with other persons in a room where a country girl sat bolt upright, and utterly silent. Silence, indeed, fell upon the entire party, and the gentleman first alluded to said in what he supposed to be an almost inaudible tone of voice: "Awful paws." "I guess, Mister," exclaimed the indignant country lass, jumping up, "you'd have awful paws, too, if you had to do the scrubbing that I does."

A YOUNG man with a fearful physiognomy made his appearance before a Detroit artist, the other day, to have his picture taken "for Sary." Two or three efforts were made, the result each time being so ugly a picture that the unhappy young man finally became discouraged. Then a bright idea struck him. He sat with his back to the camera, and had his back and the rear portion of his head taken. This he called a joke on his nose, as well as a fulfilment of his promise to the girl of his heart.

YOUNG man, do you believe in a future state? "In course I does; and, what's more, I intend to enter in it as soon as Betsey gets her wedding things ready." "You mistake me; do you believe in a future state of rewards and punishments?" "Most assuredly; if I should cut mugs with a red headed woman, I should expect my hat indented by the first broomstick she could lay her hands on." "Go to, young man, you are incorrigible. Go to." "Go two. If it wasn't the law agin bigamy, darned if I wouldn't go a dozen. But who supposed, deacon, that a man of your years would give such advice to a person just starting in life?" This took the deacon down.

THE following essay, on "The Ox," is published just as it came, smoking hot, from the brain of the intellectual giant who "writ" it. Master Spiker dates from Terre Hante, Ind.: "Oxen is a very slow animal, they are good to break ground up. I would rather have horses if they didn't have kollick which they say is wind kollected in a bunch, which makes it dangerser for to keep horses than an ox. If there was no horses the people would have to wheal thare wood on a whealbarrow. It would take them two or three days to wheal a cord a mile. Cows is useful to. I have heard some say that if they had to be tother or an ox, they would be a cow. But i think when it cum to have their tits pulled of a cold morning they would wish they wasn't, for oxen don't generally raise calves. If i had to be euny i would rather be a heffur. But if i coodent be a heffur and had to be both i wood be an ox."

ISAAC SPIKER

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Miscellaneous.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.—1870

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expenses to furnish the fullest and most reliable intelligence; as the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and advocate of Honesty, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "Rings" and every description of dishonest combination,—just as ready to expose their practices in the Republican as Democratic party, and even more so, because it holds that a party that will cast out offenders of this description entitles itself to the confidence of the people—as an Independent Republican journal, the advocate of the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.

IT IS A PROGRESSIVE PAPER, and keeps up in the march of improvement and the development of ideas. Thoroughly alive to everything that is valuable or interesting, it identifies itself at once and heartily with whatever seems calculated to improve mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions with an earnest wish to get at the truth and place only good and capable men in office.

IT IS A PEOPLE'S PAPER, and relies on their support and good opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its independent course—more especially in denouncing legislative corruption, and exposing the practices of thieves in office—has made it the favorite of the masses and the feared of dishonest aspirants and debauched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect it is sincerely proud; and it wishes no different standing in the field of journalism in this regard than a discriminating public promptly accord to it. To prove faithful to their confidence and good opinion will be its constant endeavor.

IT IS A LIVE PAPER, and ranks with the leading journals which are thoroughly awake to all that is going on. Its News Department is always fresh and full. Its editorials are written with a purpose in view. Its Market Reports and Commercial News gatherings are meant to supply the most exacting demands of the business public.

IT IS A PROSPEROUS AND GROWING PAPER, having from the start gone ahead, outstripping older occupants of the field of journalism; and it has attained to a prosperity and come to exert an influence second to no paper in the State. That it has fairly won the rank of the first paper in Pennsylvania is the verdict of newspaper readers in general.

IT IS A PAPER OF INFLUENCE, it being read more generally than any other Pittsburgh paper by the business, professional and thinking classes. It is always found where the latest and fullest news is sought, and an independent paper prized,—in Banking Houses, Counting Rooms and the Family Circle, where it is welcomed as a business and intellectual necessity, and where its influence is constant and increasing.

ITS PAST COURSE IS ITS BEST RECOMMENDATION, and it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making fresh promises. It means, while adhering to its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to its strength or increase its usefulness.

THE NEXT YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL enters on another year strong and hopeful, and with a deliberate purpose consistent with what has been said above. And it does not hesitate to ask the co-operation of all who approve of that purpose. No hesitation is felt in saying that it desires this support in increasing its circulation and enlarging the sphere of its usefulness. The season is at hand when Congress and the Legislature will be in session, and stirring events at both the National and State Capital will be transpiring. The measures of the splendid administration of General Grant will soon be before the country—embracing questions of the deepest interest to every reader and tax-payer. The State Legislature, too, will present matters of interest. Abroad, the signs are animating; and at home in the field of politics, popular movements relating to education and religious questions are appearing, of which no one should permit himself to be ignorant, and concerning which all is essential to be known will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to give

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BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

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BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c., A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAEFER.

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JOHN HARRIS.

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